weak. Good God, sir ! has it come to this: that an American Senator is to ask himself, not whether a measure is unjust, iniquitous, and oppressive, but whether it is the best he can do?—not whether he will consent to wear chains at all, but whether the links are to be round or square?—not whether he will bare his shoulders to the lash, but what is to be the color of the cowhide with which they are inflicted? Sir, when I consent to ask myself such cuestions. I have the wellthe color of the cowhide with which they are inflicted? Sir, when I consent to ask myself such questions, I hope the walls of this Capitol will fall upon me and crush me. When I stop to inquire into the degree of oppression rather than the fact, I shall bel that degradation has reached its lowest deep, and existence is but the privilege to be infamous.

Mr. President, I have endeavored to show—and that is the existence of the test I represed to myself on this constitution.

Mr. President, I have endeavored to show—and that is the extent of the task I proposed to myself on this occasion—that the Senator from Mississippi at least has no right to deliver lectures upon the subject of ultraism, and that in all we have done we have had the sanction of his authority. I pray, then, that the next time he has occasion to administer rebukes, he will deal with us more mildly than heretofore.

will deal with us more mildly than heretofore.

Mr. FOOTE. I regret very much, Mr. President, that I feel compelled, in mere self-defence, to occupy again the attention of this body, deferring, as I certainly do most profoundly, to other gentlemen of the Senate, far better qualified than myself to elucidate the great questions now under consideration; but, sir, all must see that I could not remain silent without incurring more or less of discredit, and being subjected to serious misconstruction both as to my acts and motives. I could not fail to respond to a part, at least, of what has fallen from the lips of the honorable Senator from Alabama, (Mr. Clencers,) without feeling myself to be wholly unworthy of occupying a place in this august legislative assembly. But, Mr. President, I beg to assure the Senate and the country that I entertain such an exalted estimate of the great objects for which we are now struggling, that I have resolved under no circumstances whatever to be drawn into great objects for which we are now struggling, that I have resolved under no circumstances whatever to be drawn into
controversy merely of a personal character whist this measure
of compromise is pending; nor shall I be induced, by any
provocatives which can be administered, to turn aside from the
consideration of those grave matters which should engage our
whole attention, for the purpose of participating in those idle
trivialities which have in some way or other lately found their
way into this debate. No unkind feelings have been awakened
in my bosom upon the present occasion by the honorable way into this debate. No unkind feelings have been awakened in my bosom upon the present occasion by the honorable Senator from Alabama, nor have I at any time cherished feelings towards him which could induce me to seek that sort of heated and almost discourteous disputation, for which it would seem that the honorable Senator from Alabama has such a decided proclivity. The path of Senatorial duty lies plainly before me, traversing the platform of constitution, midway between ultraism in the North in the South; and I shall endeavor to tread it firmly and calmly, without deviating either to the right or to the left, and without faltering before any obstacles which the ingenuity of honorable gentlemen may conjure into exist-ence, or which the spirit of vain and fruitless controversy may contrive for my annoyment. The r. lations of friendship heretofore existing between the honorable Senator from Alabama and myself, and which he has been kind enough to recognise as still existing, will not be broken up, or even temporarily sus-pended by any act of mine; nor will it be my fault, if, after this debate, we shall not be even better friends than before; though I deem it my duty to defend myself, with such ability as I possess, against the assailment which has been practised upon me—to rescue my character as far as possible from the charge of gross and ridiculous inconsistency which has been preferred, and to make good also some of those positions heretofore assumed by me, and which have been so fiercely assailed by the Senator from Alabama. I shall seek to refrain entirely from the employment of those terms of invective of which we have had so remarkable a specimen supplied to us this morning. I shall denounce no man as a traitor to the South, because he chances to differ with me as to the general character of the measure before us; nor shall I, even by innuendo, endeavor to throw the odium of treachery to the rights and interests of the South upon any Southern Senator who may conclude not to vote for the bill after it shall have undergone such amendment as it may be supposed by its friends to need; nor shall I even charge the influence of had matters influence of bad motives upon those gentlemen, if any such there should be, who may be found hereafter co-operating with the adversaries of the South in laying the bill upon the table or in amending it so as to bring about its defeat in some indirect mode. No, sir, I repeat, I shall call no man a traitor for doing any of these things, and I regret that the honorable gentleman from Alabama has thought proper to employ language towards myself which would seem to imply a belief that my own conduct deserved so harsh an epithet.

having so far overvalued my poor standing as a public man as to give me credit for having acquired a national reputation, said that it was quite easy to establish the sort of national reputation thus attributed, by the aid of certain letter-writers, if one chose to prove a traitor to the interests of the South. These were possibly not the precise words employed by the honorable Senator; but I understood him to say as much as

Mr. CLEMENS. I called no man a traitor, either di-

rectly or indirectly. I was speaking of myself.

Mr. FOOTE. I am very glad to hear the disclaimer.

From the manner in which the honorable Senator expressed himself I could hardly put any other construction upon his words than that which I affixed to them. The honorable

Senator from Alabama, in speaking of a certain letter-write

Mr. FOOTE. I am glad to hear the explanation, for I must say that at the time it was uttered I supposed it was an llusion to myself.

Mr. CLEMENS. Not at all. Mr. FOOΓB. I am rejoiced to hear that such is the fact; though I think my friend from Alabama will find that he was

not altogether so circumspect in his phraseology as he generally is. But his present disclaimer of all unkind meaning is perfectly satisfactory. The honorable Senator from Alabama perfectly satisfactory. The honorable semantical self-repe-has supplied us with a new example of oratorical self-repetition which, to me at least, was not a little striking. He ha read, in our hearing, quite copiously from a harangue of his, some time since delivered in this chamber, and which at the time of its delivery awakened much attention both here and elsewhere. Whether the honorable gentleman may not have been actuated as much by a desire to save so brilliant a specimen of rhetoric from being forgotten, as by a wish to edify us upor the points now under discussion, I shall not undertake to decide. I do not object to this reappearance among us of the speech of my honorable friend, nor do I even regard its being delivered a second time as at all in violation of the laws of just criticism. Certain it is that he is not without high authority in support of what he has done in the matter; since we all know that Demosthenes delivered one of his Olinthrae orations a second time, by a different name, after an intervening period of some ten or fifteen years. A distinguished orator of our own sountry, now a member of this body, is known to have delivered some twelve or fifteen pages of a speech on popular edu-cation, in New England, twice also; and the numerous admirers of this gentleman's rare intellectual powers will ac cordingly find the same matter printed twice in the three volumes of his speeches as a portion of two distinct orations.

My honorable friend from Alabama, then, may well defend
himself against the charge of having been at all indelicately egotistical on this occasion, in reading so copiously from his own recently-delivered speech, by falling back for authority upon the high examples which I have just cited. Really, though, I feel authorized to complain that my honorable friend was not satisfied with being allowed to reproduce his speech sgain among us, but has undertaken to hold me responsible for all the views contained in it. Now, as I make a great many speeches myself, and most of them without special preparation of any kind, I think that it will be regarded as quite sufficient by all liberal minded men to hold me responsible for all my own oratorical indiscretions, and to release me from any r. sponsibility on account of the sins, either of omission or commission, in this line, whichmay chance to be committed by others.

The honorable Senator, by way of making out a case of

rank inconsistency against me, averred that I had sanctioned his speech as read, and then declared that he had no doubt that I would now pronounce it altogether treasonable. In both these points, as it seems to me, the Senator is laboring under some delusion. In the first place, I have certainly not the least recollection of approving the views contained in the honorable gentleman's speech at all, though it is certain that I felt gratified, as one of his early friends, that he had made I felt gratified, as one of his early friends, that he had made so brilliant an exhibition in our body. Nor do I now recoliect that I ever read the speech, or any part of it, in my life. I certainly heard it, and was pleased with it, so far as I was able to catch its meaning. In the second place, I am by no means prepared to denounce that portion of the honorable gentleman's speech which has been read this morning as at all treasonable; and, indeed, I am rather inclined to think that, making silowance for its being a little unduly burdened with fantastic figures of speech, and swelling words of sound and fury, I should even now, if formally called upon to pronounce concerning the views contained in that part of the speech which has been just read, be inclined to express an opinion not altogether unfavorable to it. I am sure that I thought the speech at the time quite skilfully prepared for effect, and particularly calculated to produce an impression upon the audience to whom it was addressed; and if I uttered more or less of commendation upon it and its author, I doubt not that it was sufficiently deserved. It will be discovered that what the honorable gentleman has been kind enough to read refers to California ex-

of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown into comparative obscurity, he becomes the wretched agent and ringleader of a noisy and unprincipled faction. The Senator from Alabama seems to me to have grossly underrated the intelligence of the Southern people, if he supposes that by such ingenious expedients as he has adopted, he can succeed in awakening the least prejudice sgainst me.

Another accusation has been presented against me by the honorable Senator from Alabama, which is really amusing. He accuses me of being a supporter of the present Administration. This accusation is accompanied with a charge against the Senator fom Kentucky (Mr. Clax) that he is inimical to the Administration. This friendship on my part to those in power, and the alleged hostility of the Senator from Kentucky, are asserted to have been exhibited in connexion with the measure now under consideration. All this must tor from Kentucky, are asserted to have been exhibited in connexion with the measure now under consideration. All this must
be a little surprising to those who are aware that the Senator
from Kentucky and myself are recognised by the Senator from
Alabama as "co-laborers" in support of the scheme of compromise now in progress. I contess that I am not able to perceive how one of us could evince friendship and the other
hostility to those in power, by supporting the self-same measure, and by declaring precisely the same views in support
of it.

But the honorable gentleman supposes that I must be But the honorable gentleman supposes that I must be in favor of the famous non-action policy, if I doubt the power of Congress, upon a strict interpretation of the Federal Constitution, to establish a Territorial Government at all. Well, sir, the honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.) and other Democratic worthies of almost equal consideration, will have to be recognised also as supporters of the non action policy, since they have, as well as myself, declared that no such power as this of establishing territorial governments seems to them to have been given to Congress by the constitution, and that the exercise of it could only be excused upon the ground of overruling necessity.

that the exercise of it could only be excused upon the ground of overruling necessity.

Upon this point the honorable gentleman thought proper to be quite facetious, and observed, with an originality quite imposing, that politics, like misery, sometimes makes strange bedfellows. I thank the gentleman for the hint, and will beg leave to suggest to him that I fear that this fine saying of his will presently become more applicable to others than myself, when they shall be found co-operating with abolitionists and free-soilers in their efforts to defeat this bill. So long as I shall continue to vote with the high-toned patriots with whom I am now acting, I shall not fear the application of the maxim, "noscitur a sociis." I hope that my honorable friend from "noscitur a sociis." I hope that my honorable friend from Alabama will be found in the sequel of this contest to be equally free from suspicion on account of the objectionable opinions of those with whom he may be found acting. But, really, does the honorable Senator not perceive the in-

justice of charging me with favoring the non-action policy, when he considers that I am now earnestly urging the most extend-ed and comprehensive action which can possibly take place in the adjustment of all the questions growing out of slavery? Let me ask him if he does not apprehend that he will himself be accused, and with effect too, of favoring this same non-action policy, by those who shall ascertain that he, with his eyes perfectly open to the consequences likely to ensue, has strug-gled to defeat this measure of compromise—knowing, as he could not but do, that if he succeeded the non-action policy would be necessarily acted upon—as California would then, in all probability, be admitted as a separate measure, and no Ter-ritorial Governments be established in Utah and New Mexico, until the people of these Territories should be ready to claim admission as States? Let me assure my friend, in all solemadmission as States? Let me assure my friend, in all solemnity, that the discerning people of the South will not fail to understand the whole matter, and that they will certainly hold those to a rigid responsibility who shall take it upon themselves, from whatever motives, to favor the adoption and enforcement of this wretched non-action policy, which is to keep open the distracted questions which have so long agitated the country for an indefinite period of time, give a most baneful permanence to the military government now in operation in New Mexico, and be productive of other consequences equally to be deplored by all good patriots, if they shall be brought

But, sir, my honorable friend from Alabama has undertaken not only to accuse me on this occasion of having been guilty of various grievous political offences, but he has taken it upon of various grievous political offences, but he has taken it upon himself to play prosecutor, court, and jury, in a very regular manner indeed. He has undertaken "to try" me first, as he says, by the "Congressional record," and then by speeches "deliberately prepared and deliberately revised," which last I understand to be in part his own speech already referred to, and which he avers that I sanctioned fully, and in part speeches delivered by myself. Well, sir, I hope, if my honorable friend, who has thus subjected me to trial, should he manage

speech of which it constitutes a part, nor expect to have leisure for its perusal at any future period. In relation to my own speeches, I have heretofore challenged the production of any speeches, I have heretofore challenged the production of any proof of inconsistency upon the question of admitting Cali-fornia; and I now feel justified in asserting, after the elaborate effort made by the honorable gentleman to put me at variance with myself, that he has read not a single extract from any of my speeches, numerous as they have been, from the beginning of the session up to the present hour, which I do not now of the session up to the present hour, which I do not now sanction, and which I could not now re-utter, without feeling myself to be in the least possible danger of being accused by any one, not under the dominion of personal prejudice, or strong adverse feeling of some kind, of having been guilty of the least inconsistency whatever in relation to this question of admission. Always have I heretofore declared that, to admit California as a separate and distinct measure, unaccompanied with such a settlement of all the questions growing out of slavery as would be calculated to secure compensating ad-vantages of some kind, and among them the inestimable bless-ing of social quiet and freedom from annoyment for the future, would be an act so unjust, so insulting, and so grossly iniquitous as to justify the South in resorting to any means of resistance necessary for the vindication of her honor and the establishment of her domestic security, upon foundations too stable to be hereafter disturbed or put in danger. But, whilst entertaining and expressing this view of the subject, I have as uniformly maintained, up to the present moment, that the admission of California, whatever informality may have occurred in bringing about her present political organization provided the measure of admission should constitute only one portion of a general scheme of adjustment and compromise, upon the whole satisfactory in its character, would, in my judgment, not only not be serious cause of complaint to the South, but might, with some plausibility at least, be hailed as a measure of high national importance, and entitled to comnand the general approval of the country.

I know that I have entertained no other views since the

california question first arose for consideration. Let me notify the honorable Senator from Alabama of one or two facts in my own history on this subject, of such a nature that when he learns them he will himself be perfectly persuaded that he has done me them he will himself be perfectly persuaded that he has done me
the most cruel injustice in accusing me of shifting my position
in regard to the act of California admission. It has now been
more than two years since I urged the expediency of at once
providing for the admission of California as a State in the
year 1850. I believed then, and so announced here, that
the population of California was likely to increase very rapidly, and that before the year just named she would have a
population sufficiently large to be entitled to claim admission
as a State. It was my opinion that if we thus provided by
day for her eventual admission, the agitation of the slavery
question in connexion with the formation of her State Government would be probably precluded, and that when she
should apply for actual admission, her constitution being
silent on the subject of slavery, no sectional feeling would be
likely to array itself against the measure; so that the people of
that distant region would be thus allowed in their own good time
to arrange this delicate matter according to their own discrethat distant region would be thus allowed in their own good time to arrange this delicate matter according to their own discretion. In this view of the subject I was decidedly opposed by my Seuthern friends here, and I desisted. Not entirely discouraged, I urged the honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOULLAS,) just before the beginning of the last seesion of Congress, to introduce a bill for the admission of California which he will be recollected to have done, and which he would have done, for aught I know to the contrary, had my application to him never been made. This measure was op-posed most exenuously, both from the North and the South, and ultimately failed.

Well, sir, not yet entirely discouraged, and still desire of seeing California brought into the Union as a State—a measure which I could not help foreseeing could not be long postponed, at any rate—I resolved to make an attempt to connect
the measure of admission if possible with a proposition to establish territorial governments in New Mexico and Deseret,
and another for the establishment of a new State in Texas, it was andressed, and its author, I doubt not that it was sufficiently deserved. It will be discovered that what the honorable gendeman has been kind enough to read refers to California exclusively, and does not at all relate to such a compromise or general adjustment of the questions in dispute between the North and the South as that which is now under consideration.

The next ground upon which the honorable gentleman thought proper to complain of me was, that I had undertaken to speak of Mr. Adams as a republican statesman, and to quote from his letter of 1823 certain passages, as declarative of sound and approved republican doctrine. Mr. Adams is pronounced by the Senator from Alabama to have been quite an uncertain political guide, inasmuch as he afterwards became an abolitionist. Now, I confess that I cannot exactly perceive what Mr. Adams's avowal of abolition doctrines, come twenty years afer, has to do with his political opinions in 1823. If what Mr. Adams's avowal of abolition of the control of the con

troduction of a single measure, such as the bill now before us, to accomplish that great work of adjustment which we at last see almost consummated. Then it was that, after resisting the resolutions introduced by the honorable Senator from Kentucky—which I then thought, and still think, however well intended. as doubtless they were, were decidedly unjust to the South in several particulars then specified—I resolved, on consultation with several sage friends, to move the raising of a special committee, for the purpose of maturing some such scheme of adjustment as the bill now before us, the great outlines of which have been perfectly familiar to all intelligent minds in which have been perfectly familiar to all intelligent minds in every part of the republic for more than three months past. Meanwhile we have had to pass through a severe struggle in order to raise the special committee, and to keep the various parts of the plan of compromise proposed in a state of conjunction, with a view to securing the more certain attainment of the great result so much to be desired. I shall not go into particulars now in regard to the scenes just alluded to; they are before the country, and will doubtless be properly appreciated. At last we have reached almost to the end of our ciated. At last we have reached almost to the end of our labors. California has not been admitted as a separate measure. Territorial bills embodying the Wilmot proviso have not yet passed. A bill for the admission of California as a State, as part of a general scheme of settlement, is before us. A proposition to establish Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, without the Wilmot proviso, (all that the South desired on this head twelve months ago,) is before us

also as part of the general plan of compromise. A proposition for the establishment of the Texas and New Mexican bounfor the establishment of the Texas and New Mexican boundary question upon satisfactory principles is also a part of this great plan of pacification. An efficient bill for the restoration of fugitives from labor is also recommended to us for adoption, in connexion with the other measures just specified. For all these have I been laboring, in a subordinate capacity, truly, but zealously, activaly and without intermiging from the beginning of the tively, and without intermission, from the beginning of the session up to the present moment; and yet my friend from Alabama accuses me of the most shameful changes and in-Alabama accuses me or the most sname in changes and the consistencies. Thank Heaven, though, all the evidence which he has attempted to array against me has been of a nature to enure to my defence, instead of operating to my injury. Every extract from my speeches which he has read is in absolute harmony with my present attitude; and so uni-form have I been in my language on this great subject, that I am really almost ashamed of having varied so little my phraseam really almost assamed of naving varied so little my phrase-ology in the twenty or thirty speeches I have made in hearing of the Senate. No admission of California, as a separate and substantive scheme—the admission of California, as part of a general scheme of compromise, embracing the establishment of Territorial Governments, without the Wilmot proviso, has been my constant cry, from the first Monday of last Decembeen my constant cry, from the life indulay of the ber up to the very day which is now passing over our heads. Indeed, my friend from Alabama is perfectly welcome to press this, his chief accusation against me, just as far and as long as he pleases. I feel that I am absolutely secure against all

as no pleases. I feet that I am associately secure against an that he can say upon this subject.

But the honorable gentleman alleges again that on the day when I introduced my territorial bill here, and spoke in answer to the honorable Senator from Missouri, who sits over the way, (Mr. Benton,) I asserted that my hopes of compromise were then almost extinct. And he asserts that I furthermore detailed that the setting the setting the setting that the setting that the setting that the setting that the setting the setting that the setting the setting that the setting that the setting that the s clared that the opposite resolutions, which had been then re-cently adopted in Vermont, and several other States of the North, on the subject of slavery, should prevent any Southern member of Congress from bringing forward a proposition of compromise; that the first compromise proposition should come from the North; and yet, as he urges, with a shamecome from the North; and yet, as he urges, with a sname-ful inconsistency, I have myself undertaken to originate the plan of compromise now under consideration. Well, sir, my answer to all this will be equally as effectual as any thing which I have yet said. In the first place, it is not true, in point of fact, that any proposition of compromise has origina-ted with me at all; I have simply proposed a special com-mittee for conference and compulsition. I was not as the mittee for conference and consultation. I was not, as the honorable member well knows, even a member of the com mittee of thirteen, by whom this excellent scheme of adjust-ment was matured and reported. In the second place, I have to say that my hopes of eventual compromise, so nearly extinct at the period referred to by the honorable Senator, were after-"deliberately prepared and deliberately revised," which last I understand to be in part his own speech already referred to, and which he avers that I sanctioned fully, and in part speeches delivered by myself. Well, sir, I hope, if my honorable friend, who has thus subjected me to trial, should he manage to convict me, will at least not subject me to hanging or other severe capital punishment.

In reference to the extract read from the honorable Senator's own speech, I cannot say that I yet find any particular fault with it, though, as I have already stated, I have never yet read the prehensive and practical plan of pacification and settlement, and appealed so powerfully to the consciences of our Northern brethren, and their love of country, that I ventured to assert that there was no Southern man who either heard him, or who read his speech after its delivery, who did not feel that new ground of hope had been supplied, and that the door of compromise had been at last opened in a most formal manner by the hand of a Northern man, whose peculiar atti-tude in the country was such as to enable him to do all for the redress of our ways and for an account to the the redress of our wrongs, and 'or our exemption from future aggression, which he seemed so earnestly to desire. Then was, I confess, that my own hope of compromise revived; then it was, that, without violating any antecedent declaration, I should have felt justified, though a Southern Senator, in proposing terms of adjustment; which I did not do, though, contenting myself with urging without intermission my mo-tion for a special committee. Surely my friend from Alaba-ma will himself perceive, after this explanation, that he has done me great injustice in charging me with offering terms of compromise, after I had declared that no Southern man could do so without disgrace.

But the honorable gentleman alleges that, after denouncing the plan introduced here by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BENTON) for the cession of a portion of the Territory of Texas to the United States as being unjust and injurious to the South, and calculated to extend the dominion of Freesoil, I am now willing to do the same thing—as he imagines is proved by my support of this bill. Sir, the honorable Sena or seems to me to have examined this matter but very supericially indeed, else he never could have urged this acc against me. He overlooks several material facts, of which I will take leave to remind him. The first is, that the bill will take leave to remind him. The first is, that the bill of the Senator from Miseouri was a bill of cession simply, and supplied no safeguard of any kind against the Wilmot proviso, nor recognised, in the least degree, as I understood its provisions, and as I yet understand them, the validity and binding force of the Texan compact of annexation. Now, this same compact has embodied in it a principle of compromise in regard to slavery, which secures the entrance of that in stitution into all the Texan proposed to be coded which is mise in regard to slavery, which secures the entrance of that institution into all the Territory proposed to be ceded which is south of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. The omission to recognise the continued operation of this principle, Iwas apprehensivemightin vite the advocates of the Wilmot provise to make an effort to apply it to all the territory which Texas should be induced to transfer to the United States. This deficiency is fully supplied by the report of the committee, which recognises, in the most emphatic manner, the articles of Texan annexation, as an absolute and irrevocable compact in all its parts. To show what was my precise objection to the proposition of the Senator from Missouri, it is sufficient to glance for a moment at that portion of my speech in opposition to it which the honorable Senator from Alabama has done me the honor to cite on this occasion for the purpose of convicting me of inconsistency. Speaking of the bill of the Senator from Missouri, I said:

"The bill now brought forward, as will be perceived by

"The bill now brought forward, as will be perceived by those who will examine it, nullifies this Missouri compromise principle in all the territory proposed to be purchased, and every acre of it is placed in the same plight and condition pre-cisely as California and our other recently acquired posses-

Speaking afterwards of my own territorial bill, as it was riginally draughted, I said :

originally draughted, I said:

"I proposed to pay to Texas a specific sum, just one-half of the sum now proposed by the Senator from Missouri, for her ownership of the public lands situated in the country commonly called New Magico, north of the line to be run in an easterly direction from the Paso del Norte to the head-waters of the Red river; cautiously reserving, though, to the territory in which the right of property in a portion of the public lands was thus to be purchased, the principle of compromise embodied in the resolutions of annexation. This reservation, it will be at once perceived, is an arrangement which cannot be dispensed with without incurring the risk of immediately multiplying the number of free States, and deeply endangering the whole Southern section of the Union.

"This I had resolved to offer as a new scheme of compromise; which, with the establishment of a Territorial Government in New Mexico, in Deseret and California, and the ultimate admission of California as a State, when freed from her present unfortunate organization, I hoped might tend to settle the vexed question of the Wilmot proviso forever."

Yes, sir, I insisted then that no scheme of cession should

There were various other topics descanted upon by the honorable Senator from Alabama will find much difficulty in discovering how it is possible that a man might be quite a safe guide at one period of his life, when writing for the purpose of securing the confidence and respect of a patriotic and intelligent party, and yet becomes subsequently an object of distrust and condemnation, when afterwards, having the reims of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown of authority sud lenly torn from his grasp, and being thrown in the ligance of a noisy and unprincipled faction. The Senator from Alabama, upon which I should be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I would be willing to offer a few remarks, did I think it at all necessary. But I wo ern Congressmen, only three years ago, all agreed to support a proposition similar in its character to the one demanded by the Senator from Florida on last Thursday; that is to say, claim-ing protection from Congress to Southern rights in the Terri-tories; and yet, after all, it turned out, on the showing of the honorable Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Herriew,) that no such proviso had, in fact, ever passed either House of Congress, and that it was only an amendment which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate, and never acted upon at all any where. I recommend to the honorable Senator from Alabama to be a little more particular hereafter in the ascertainment of historical facts before he ven-

tures so boldly into the arena of controversy as an accuser.

Again, the honorable Senator, with a view of still further confirming his charge of inconsistency, indulges in a sally of humor which he, at least, seemed to regard as of a character quite entertaining to his audience. These are his words: "Not long since, Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi and myself were pulling side by side in the same traces. I must add, also, that I found him so fiery a yoke-killow, I was nearly broken down in trying to keep up with him. Now we are as wide spart as the poles."

Well, sir, it is even true that the gentlen bama and myself were once closely associated here, and I anticipated much harmony and political good fellowship with To use his own striking figure of speech, we pulled Whether the gentiaman was nearly "broken down," as he complains, in trying to keep up with me, I am certainly not prepared to decide; nor will I undertake either to decide whether or not he has in point of fact. broken down, as he styles it, from any other cause. But this I do know, and the whole Senate will well recollect, that the past occasion of disagreement between the honorable gentleman and myself which arose here was when he undertook one day, not les to my surprise than to my chagrin, to denounce the whole Northern Democracy as enemies to the South; among whom the South has as bold, honest, persevering, and faithful friends as she cas find within her own limits. When my honorable friend thus fairly kicked himself out of the Democratic traces, I interfered for the purpose of assuaging his fiery impetuosi-ty, and curbing his unprofitable rage. I opine that if we are now as far as the poles asunder, it is not so much my fault as his own; but I am willing to leave this delicate point to be decided by those who are most familiar with the facts of the case.

And new, Mr. President, let me conclude by appealing to

my honosble friend from Alabams, and such other of my Southern friends as have resolved upon co-operating with him in hi efforts to defeat this plan of compromise, and beseech then to desist before it shall be too late for them to retrace their steps, and avoid the deleterious consequences of their ownacts. I beg them to bear in mind that they must vote for the compromise, or they must sustain the policy of non-actiot. They must agree to the admission of California, coupled with certain compensating advantages of inestimable value, or key must prepare to see California come in alone; the Territaies without governments; the Texas and New Mexican bundary line unsettled; and the fugitive slave bill (the original contents). bill (the ony truly efficient bill of the kind ever yet devised) ted to defeat. Let me ask them if they are prepared to subjected to defeat. Let me and Are they willing to mingle contribute to this direful result! Are they willing to mingle their energies with those of the worst enemies of the South in bringing bout this state of things? Can they expect to awaken in he South a feeling of indignation against those who shall have contributed to bring California into the Union, vithout an countervailing advantages; who shall have aided ing two additional votes, adverse to Southern interests, into each House of Congress, upon all the questions connected with the subject of slavery which will be left undiusted ? Can they expect to excite the people of the South to measures of stern resistance against the enemies that shall have co-operated for their degradation and ruin, without being compelled themselves to submit to hear the language of fierce and blasting couke for not warding off these hideous evils when they had it in their power to do so? I menace no man; crisis; or, understanding it, shall, from any motives, de-cline its performance. Let no man rely upon the Nashville Convention for extreme remedies. That wise and patriotic body-as I do not doubt it will be-will never, under any ons which its members may receive from Washington, or from any other quarter, be persuaded to demand the adoption of impracticable alterations in the federal constitu-tion, for the redress of grievances, the removal of which it is few days. now easy to obtain by the ordinary process of legislation. The dark and baleful spirit of disunion will not find its way into that noble assemblage of patriots and statesmen who will shortly hold high council for the preservation of the South and of the whole Republic. I predict that no recommendation will come forth from that Convention of a nature to raise the least obstacle to an equitable adjustment of all pending questions. I venture to prophesy in advance that all the deliberations of the body will be characterized by moderation, by good sense, by pure love of country, an inflexible devotion to Southern rights, a sincere regard for the union of these States, and an anxious desire to aid the two Houses of Congress in restoring the blessings of peace, concord, reciprocal confidence, and fraternal feeling, which alone are now wanting to make us the happiest people

hat the sun ever shone upon.

Mr. CLEMENS. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi has totally misunderstood what I raid, and I must ask the indulgence of the Senate to correct him. But before I proceed let me ask for what purpose has the Senator called up the apparition of certain amendments to the cons nich somebody is going to propose at Nashville? Who nts? Who is there here that has not expressly repudiated the idea of them? Was it intended to intimate that some of us were in favor of amendments to the constitution, notwithstanding our public declara-tions to the contrary? Was it to impress the country with the belief that we are seeking something which he calls trea-sonable? Sir, the Senator from Mississippi has no right to give utterance to any intimations of this character. So far as I am concerned, I have expressly denied any purpose of beeking any amendment to the constitution.

Mr. FOUTE. I intended to make no such charges against

the honorable Senator.

Mr. CLEMENS. Then there has been very little point to the last half-hour of the speech of the honorable Senator.

Mr. FOOTE. If the Senator will allow me, I will state that I did not intend to charge honorable Senators with any such intention. But I meant to say that if any such views were entertained by others—and that they were, I had no doubt from publications which I had seen—in my opinion they would never be accomplished. I considered it for the purpose of showing what it was practicable to obtain for the South, and what it was not practicable to obtain.

Mr. CLEMENS. Very well, with that I have nothing to do. Mr. President, the Senator has seized upon an error which he says I fell into in reading the proviso to the Oregon bill which I read the other day. I found endorsed on it "passed the House of Representatives January 16, 1847, and I accordingly took it for granted that it did pass the House of Representatives. But the Senator will certainly recollect that I distinctly stated at the time that I did not produce the provise for the purpose of charging him with inconsistency; not for the purpose of showing that he supported it, but for the express purpose of showing that the proposition was no-thing new. I so stated at the time in language as plain as t was possible to use. Although the Senator did not read a former speech of mine, as he has said, yet he did read that one. He had the opportunity of knowing that I had ex-plicitly stated that my sole object in reading that proviso was

Mr. FOOTE. The honorable Senator says he knows I read his speech. How does he know it?

Mr. CLEMENS. I know it because I handed it to him

Mr. CLEMENS. I know it because I handed it to him in manuscript before it was published. I gave him the opportunity, and if he did not choose to avail himself of it, the fault was his. He ought to have read it before undertaking a reply. The Senator says that I have constituted myself judge and jury, and have arraigned him for trial, and intiates a hope that I will not hang him. No, Mr. President, have no such purpose. I hope no such fate will ever befal him; but if it should, I'do not expect to be his executioner. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hala) hes, I think, a prescriptive right to perform that office if its performance should ever be required. [Laughter.]

Again, sir, the Senator has said that I propose to try him

by my speech. Now, I made no such proposition. I stated distinctly that I intended to try him by the Congressional record—by speeches which he had not only deliberately made, but which he had deliberately revised and corrected. It is true that I did read an extract from a speech of mine to show that the Senator endursed it, and also to show the strongest language I had ever used. The Senator expressed some asconishment that I had such a vivid recollection of my own

Ab, Mr. President, I have recollected more than that. have recollected the speeches of the Senator from Mississippi, and I doubt very much whether any body else in this country ever did. I do recollect what I have said, because I am not

Congress had no constitutional power to legislate for the Territories was correct, the Administration could have done nothing else but recommend to Congress not to take any action on the subject—that if the President agreed with him that Congress had no constitutional power to legislate for the Territories, it was the sworn duty of the Executive to recommend to Congress not to interfere. I said to that extent, and to that extent alone, he was supporting the Administration and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) opposing it. and the Senator from Kentucay (Mr. Char) opposing the did not say that he was the supporter, and the Senator from Kentucky the assailant of the Administration. All my remarks applied to one measure, and one only.

The Senator says he will not suspect the propriety of his

course until he finds himself in company with Free Soilers and Abelitionists. Ah, sir, is that the rule by which he judges of right and wrong? Does he propose to inquire who is for a measure and who against it before making up his mind as to its justice? Sir, he ought to bear in mind that some of those with whom he is now acting are not altogethe free from the same taint. It may well be that on the final vote I shall find myself in company with some of those he has mentioned; but if he does not understand the reason, I can explain it to him in a very few words. They demand the Wilmot proviso direct; the bill the Senator favors only proposes to give it to them covertly. They demand one-half They demand that fugitives shall not be given up; the com-promise only throws around the master the shackles of a trial by jury. Hence their opposition. Mine arises from the fact that too much is conceded. The abolitionists propose to enslave us at once; the compromise arrives at the same end by a more circuitous route. I shall resist both; but, if the truth must be told, I prefer the direct to the indirect attack.

Again, the Senator from Mississippi arroigns me for a

declaration which I made, in the early part of the session, most unfairly and most unjustly, as I think. He says I de-nounced the whole Northern Democracy as being inimical to the South. Sir, the Senator cannot have forgotten that I was interrupted in the middle of that speech; he cannot have forgotten that it was partly at his own instance I concluded not to go on with it. He cannot, therefore, say how far I in-tended to charge the whole North. He cannot have forgotten these things, and I think it is not manifesting a proper sense of fairness to arraign me for a sin which at only half committed.

But, sir, the most singular part of the remarks with which we have just been favored by the Senator from Missis-sippi is the declaration that this is a Northern compromise. A Northern compromise! What Northern man has proposed a compromise? What Northern man has submitted a resolution here, or any thing in a tangible form, which could be termed a compromise? Sir, the Senator says that this scheme grew out of the speech of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster.) Well, sir, if this is the child of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts he took especial pains to repudiate it on the earliest possible occasion. tried to strangle it at its birth, and yet we are to be told that it is his compromise. Upon the very first issue that was made he voted to lay it on the table. Sir, it is the compromise of the Senator from Mississippi. He got it up. Without his exertions the committee of thirteen would never have been raised. It is his compromise, or rather it is the compromise of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clar) and himself. It came from the South. The Senator from Massachusetts was not the only member of the compromise committee who voted to strangle the measure as soon as it was brought here. That committee was a Southern committee; it was composed of a majority of Southern men; it was a Southern man who got

The Senator has asked us what responsibility we will as sume when we go home and tell our constituents that, in conequence of the opposition manifested by us, this compromis Sir, if that should come about, I might go home to my constituents, and tell them that the Senator from Miss satisfied me that the admission of California was no wro separately or any other way, because he had said that the people had an inherent right to form their constitution, and I have no right to do so; but I greatly overrate the sagacity of the people of the South, if they do not easily understand this whole proceeding, and if they sha'l not, in the case described, if it ever should arise, find themselves capable of rewarding appropriately those who shall fail to understand their duty as Representatives and Senators at this trying crisis; or, understanding it, shall, from any motives. doctrine that the people of that country, that a handful of squatters on the public lands, had the inherent right to estab-lish a State Government for themselves. How does the Senator know that we intend to go home to our constituents create any excitement if California be admitted separately
If I were an advocate for the admission of California, should ask for no better doctrine to sustain me than that ad-

> The honorable Senator charges me with attempting to cast odium upon him for quoting Mr. Adams as authority. Sir, I said nothing disrespectful of Mr. Adams. I only said that he was dangerous authority for a Southern man to follow. I

Mr. President. I have merely risen for the purpose of correcting misspprehensions into which the Senator from Mississippi had fallen. Having accomplished that purpose, shall say nothing more.

Mr. FOOTE. I am perfectly satisfied with what I have an

opportunity of saying in response to all the points of the Senator from Alabama has made, except one. I wish upon that simply to refer him to the doctrine contained in the resod by Mr. Calhoun, and which I quoted on Thurs-

lution offered by Mr. Celhoun, and which I quoted on I nurs-day last. It is this:

"Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our politi-cal creed that a people, in forming a constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best to secure their liberty, prosperity, and happiness; and that, in conformity thereto, no other condi-tion is imposed by the federal constitution on a State in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its constitution shall be republicant, and that the impossition of any other by shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political

Now, this is the general doctrine precisely contained Mr. Adams's letter. The Senator from Alabama is mistaken in assering that I applied this doctrine especially to Califor-I only designed to assert a general doctrine, belonging, as I believe, to the time-honored creed of the Democratic party, without designing to apply it except to the inhabitants of the Territories generally. The vital question in the case is, whether California shall come in as a separate measure or as a part of a general scheme of compromise. I prefer the latter, and I am opposed to the former; yes, sir, I am utterly opposed to non-action, as it is called, and leaving our Territorial possessions without any government whatever, save the military one they now have. Such, in my judgment, is the precise point of disagreement between the Senator from Ala-

bama and myself. Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, this is not the first time that I have heard Mr. Calhoun quoted as authority for the broad proposition that every people have a right to appropriate territory to themselves, and, by a species of spontaneous sovereignty, to make such laws and adopt such a constitution as they may think proper. He never laid down such a proas they may think proper. He never laid down such a pro-position. On the contrary, my word for it, it will be found from his repeated declarations, in private as well as public, that he thought no people had a right to appropriate the pub-lic domain, to assign limits, or take upon themselves func-tions of sovereignty, until Congress, as the representative of the different States, had withdrawn its sovereignty and given them permission so to do. After such withdrawal of sovereignty on the part of the Congress of the Unitel States, they have the right, in the plentitude of a jurisdiction thus acquired, to go to the extent of the resolutions referred to, and to adopt their own laws and constitution, with but one qualification, that they shall be republican. Mr. Calhoun has never in any way countenanced the general proposition now contended for under the doctrine of int erent sovereignty attaching to any peo

ple, independent of the pre-existing right of Congress.

Mr. FOOTE. I did not intend, as the bonorable Senato seems to suppose, to charge that Mr. Calhoun ever asserted that the people of a territory had a right to appropriate the domain to themselves, and establish any government they pleased. I merely intended, by producing Mr. Calhoun's opinions, to show that the people, forming a government for themselves, might form such a government for their own pre-servation and for their own welfare as to them might seem best, consistently with the Constitution of the United States. Now, as to the particular question in regard to the manner California was grossly informal in many respects. Yet the late Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) did hold the opinion that, if Congress thought proper to sanction those proceedings, it might give unquestionable validity to what has been done. That opinion has been frequently asserted by Mr. Calhoun.

I to debate this matter. I have merely risen for the purpose of moving a postponement of the subject matter until to-morrow, for the purpose of going into Executive sessior in order to consider matters which, in my opinion, ought to be acted era at this time. If my honorable friend from Louisiana wishes the floor I will on to morrow yield it to him with great the sure. I m we that the further sensitive in with great the sure. I m we that the further sensitive in the purpose of going into Executive sessior in order to consider matters which, in my opinion, ought to be acted era the floor I will on to morrow yield it to him with great the sure. I m we that the further sensitive in the purpose of going into Executive sessior in order to consider matters which, in my opinion, ought to be acted era to be floor I will on to morrow yield it to him with great the floor I will on to morrow yield it to him with great the floor I will on to morrow.

Mr. BUTLER. I shall not go into a discussion of this matter. I have laid down a definite proposition, perfectly intelligible to every one who has heard me, or who may read my remarks. The position of Mr. Calhoun was, that no people had a right primarily to make any government for them-selves, or assume to themselves the attributes of sovereignty until the sovereignty which pre-existed—that is, the sovereignty of the United States—was withdrawn in the form of a permission granted to them to form a constitution for themselves ever did. I do recollect what I have said, because I am not in the habit of giving utterance to sentiments which I have not well considered. The Senator says he approves all he has ever said on this subject. Then, sir, it is strange to me how he can approve this compromise which he now so earnestly advocates. It is strange to me that, although he has declared that the admission of California would be worse than

Mr. FOOTE. I have only undertaken to assert what I know to have been the views of Mr. Calhoun; and I certainly would delight as much as any man in avoiding any misstatement of them. I understand him, in the resolution quoted, "to declare it to be a fundamental principle in our political creed that a people, in forming a constitution, have the uncoaditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best to secure their liberty, prosperity, and happeness;" and that, provided this constitution be in conformity to the Constitution of the United States—that is to say, republican in its character—no one can justifiably complain of it. This in its character—no one can justifiably complain of it. This is the same doctrine precisely, in a somewhat more digested form, which is set forth in Mr. Adams's letter. It is the principle of the inherent right of the people to form their own government, which Mr. Adams has so strongly asserted, and which has been subjected to so much undeserved ridicule upon the present occasion. I agree with the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) that Mr. Calhoun always contended that Congress would have to withdraw its jurisdiction before the people would be free to act for the formation of a State Government. That was his opinion; but he was of the opin-ion, notwithstanding, that if Congress thought proper to waive irregularities or informalities, committed in such a case as that now under consideration, (for the Senator from South Caselina and myself have had the honor of hearing him speak freely of this very case of California,) and the Congressional sanction should be finally attached to what has been done, it would all be so far validated and confirmed as not to be quesionable afterwards in any earthly tribunal. Such, I am sure were his views, as repeatedly uttered in my hearing.

The Senator from South Carolins, who has just addressed

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the Senate, will permit me to state the fact that I have always understood him as differing more or less with his former colleague on this point, and as contending that such action of Congress, in waiving the formalities alluded to, was and must, from the nature of the transaction, be constitutional, since it could not be called in question afterwards; whereas I believe Mr. Calhoun to have insisted that such waiver might take place in instances of the grossest informality, but that such action of Congress was notwithstanding unconstitutional intself, though beyond the reach of all human means of counter acting its effect.

Mr. BUTLER. I think it is indispensable to withdraw

he jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and I have always said it was indispensable.

Mr. FOOTE. I have not intended to speak of the grossest.

informalities; such as might be regarded justly as affecting the very vitality of all such governmental arrangements. In cases of minor informalities, such as the case of California prents, I do not doubt that we might do, as we have done before repeatedly, waive them, in consideration of the great objects we have in view, in the final settlement of questions he continued agitation of which must endanger the In the attainment of such an object I might vote for the Missouri compromise. I would do it to day, although to some extent I might regard it as a violation of the constitution. In the spirit of compromise which belongs to such an occasion as the present one, in order to preserve this Union, I would vote for the establishment of Territorial Governments, notwithstanding I think, as I have repeatedly avowed, that the exercise of such a power is not expressly provided for in the constitu-tion; and that, if the question were now res integra, it would have to be decided that Congress has, according to a strict interpretation of the constitution, no authority whatever to establish governments at all.

Mr. TURNEY. Mr. President, I am not going to make

Mr. TURNEY. Mr. President, I am not going to make a speech. It has been remarked that large concessions have been made by this report to the South; that this report recognises the right to admit four States from the territory of Texas. It was remarked by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foork,) in introducing his bill at an early stage of the senator, that it would be an unreasonable request to require the North to admit slave States, and that he had the approbation of many Southern Senators with whom he had conversed. of many Southern Senators with whom he had conversed. I rose at the time and requested him to except me from the number. The Senator then said that in his allusion he had not referred to me, but he had consulted with distinguished

Mr. FOOTE. I perhaps used too general an expression-intended to say that I had found this to be the opinion of Mr. Calhoun and other distinguished Southern men, all much more eminent than either the Senator from Tennessee or myself can claim to be; though I doubt not that the Senator

sell can claim to be; though I doubt not that the Senator from Tennessee may at some future day become as distinguished as any of those to whom I have alluded.

Mr. TURNEY. I am glad to hear that. I do not regard' myself as distinguished for any thing; but if the Senator had used the word distinguished as he generally does, it would have saved me the trouble of interrupting him. He did not so express himself. The expression being confined to Southern Senators, and having never used and havened as the senators. so express himself. The expression being confined to Southern Senators, and having never used such language myself, and regarding it as remarkably simple and foolish, I felt disposed to exonerate myself from its provisions. Now, sir, I contend that this report does nothing but what was recognised years ago. In 1845 Texas was annexed to the United States by a joint resolution of Congress, and that joint resolution of Congress provides, among other things, that hereafter four States may be admitted from the territory power. hereafter four States may be admitted from the territory now constituting Texas, either with or without slavery, as the perple may elect. All this is found in the joint resolutions annexation, and I do not conceive there is any thing gained by the report of the committee on that subject. I do not con-North. Texas is a member of the Union, made so by the re-solution, and the only thing this report has done is to recognise the provisions of that joint resolution. This is the com-promise; this is the consideration which the South is to re-ceive. The North will acknowledge that Texas is a member

of the Union, and that she is brought in by this joint resolution.

Now, Mr. President, although I am not distinguished, and do not aspire to any distinction; I am an humble member, yet I am one of those who regard us all as equal, not in point of intellect or talents—for some have more than others—new in point of notoriety throughout the United States; for I have never sought it, and would not, if I could, acquire it; but as gentlemen and members of the same body, I hold that we are all equal and bound by the laws of courtesy and honor to respect each other as such. In future, when the distinguished gentlemen are referred to by the Senator, let him so state it, so that I may be saved the trouble of interfering with him, to save myself, though humble and obscure, from what I regarded as a reflection even upon my poor intellect and understanding. I requested the Senator to exempt me from the number who had expressed the ridiculous opinion that it was unreasonable to expect a Northern Senator to vote for the admission of a slave State from Texas-ridiculous, because honor and good faith to Texas require that these resolutions should be faithfully observed. We gain nothing by this report more than is secured by the resolutions of annexation. That is all the remark I have to make.

Mr. FOOTE. Mr. President, I suppose that a man may Mr. FOOTE. Mr. President, I suppose that a man may be considered as gaining something by the adjudication of rights in his favor by a court of justice. I suppose that he may be considered as gaining something by the admission or the part of his adversary of all the rights in dispute between them. So I think the South is to be regarded as gaining something by this authoritative, unanimous interpre-

the resolutions of annexation.

I must say that I did not intend any personal reflections upon the Senator from Tennessee at all. I intend none now when I state to him that the authoritative exposition lately given to the terms of annexation by the committee of thirteen was in my opinion necessary in order to settle the true meaning of the instrument. It has been so considered by Southern gentlemen of very high intellect, members of this body and of the House of Representatives; and leading editors in the South have rejoiced over this exposition of the instrument lately given to it; they have rejoiced over the interpretation affixed to the instrument by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster ;) they have congratulated the South upora-the confirmation which the Southern construction of the terms of Texan annexation has received from the unanimous expo-sition of the true meaning and intent of the instrument in this report of the committee of thirteen. The honorable Senator om Tennessee thinks it very foolish, he says, to feel and express gratification at this action of the committee. Well, sir, Senator must of course be allowed to pronounce that to be foolish which he happens to regard as foolish. But I trust he will allow me to say it does not by any means follow that what very reasonable and highly intellectual men regard as of high importance, may be quite valuable intrinsically, though he happens to attach no particular importance to it. His simple assertion that any opinion or assertion is foolish, does not necessarily make it so; over the dreary domain of non-UN-REASON or foolishness, I am not willing to allow to the onorable Senator from Tennessee exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. KING. Mr. President—
Mr. TURNEY. Mr. President, I desire to say a word n reply to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. KING. I have already yielded the floor several times...

Mr. SOULE. Will the honorable Senator allow me to nterrupt him for a few moments Mr. KING. I should certainly give the honorable Senstor an opportunity to say what he desires, but I have not risent to debate this matter. I have merely risen for the purpose of

postponed until to-morrow. The motion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. KING, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent.

The Senate adjourned.

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